

I claim:

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1. A luer connector for connecting a catheter to a drip assembly comprising:
- a hollow barrel having a barrel lumen, the barrel having a barrel axis that is coaxial with the barrel lumen;
 - a hollow catheter connection protrusion attached to and extending away from the barrel, the catheter connection protrusion having a protrusion lumen that extends through the catheter connection protrusion, the protrusion lumen being in fluid communication with the barrel lumen;
 - a pair of anchoring protrusions attached to and extending away from the barrel;
 - a female luer connector attached to the barrel opposite the catheter connection protrusion, the female luer connector having a female luer axis that is not coaxial with the barrel axis.
2. The luer connector of claim 1 wherein the female luer axis intersects the barrel axis at an angle of between 15° to 90°.
3. The luer connector of claim 2 wherein the female luer axis intersects the barrel axis at an angle of about 30°.
4. The luer connector of claim 1 wherein the pair of anchoring protrusions produce a substantially planar surface.
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5. The luer connector of claim 4 wherein the female luer axis intersects the substantially planar surface.
6. The luer connector of claim 1 wherein the female luer axis is equidistant from each of the anchoring protrusions.
7. The luer connector of claim 1 wherein the female luer axis is closer to one of the anchoring protrusions than the other. *X*
8. The luer connector of claim 1 wherein the anchoring protrusions each have a suturing hole to allow the anchoring protrusions to be attached to a patient.
9. The luer connector of claim 1 wherein the protrusion lumen is coaxial with the central lumen.
10. The luer connector of claim 1 wherein the protrusion has an outside diameter that of slightly larger diameter than the inner lumen of the catheter.

Sub A2 → 11. ^{NA} The luer connector of claim 1 further comprising a bulbous end formed on the end of the protrusion.

12. A luer connector for connecting a catheter to a drip assembly comprising:

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a hollow catheter connection protrusion attached to and extending away from the barrel, the catheter connection protrusion having a protrusion lumen that extends through the catheter connection protrusion, the protrusion lumen being in fluid communication with the barrel lumen;

means for attaching the luer connector to a patient's scalp;

means for fluidly connecting a drip assembly to the barrel opposite the catheter connection protrusion, the means for fluidly connecting having an axis that is not coaxial with the barrel axis.

20. A connector for connecting a catheter to a drip assembly comprising:
- a first conduit having a first lumen, the first conduit having a first axis;
 - a second conduit having a second lumen, the second lumen in fluid communication with the first lumen, the second conduit having a second axis, the second axis intersecting the first axis but not being coaxial with the first axis;
 - means for connecting the first conduit to the catheter;
 - means for connecting the second conduit to the drip assembly; and
 - means for connecting the connector to a patient's scalp.

21. The connector of claim 20 wherein the second axis intersects the first axis at an angle of between 15° to 90°.

22. The connector of claim 21 wherein the second axis intersects the first axis at an angle of about 30°.

23. The connector of claim 20 wherein the means for connecting are a pair of anchoring protrusions extending away from the connector.

24. The connector of claim 23 wherein the pair of anchoring protrusions produce a substantially planar surface.

25. The connector of claim 24 wherein the second axis intersects the substantially planar surface.

26. The connector of claim 23 wherein the second axis is equidistant from each of the anchoring protrusions.

27. The connector of claim 23 wherein the second axis is closer to one of the anchoring protrusions than the other.

28. The connector of claim 23 wherein the anchoring protrusions each have a suturing hole to allow the anchoring protrusions to be attached to a patient.